opinione:

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

PROA MARYLAND.

Pondition of things in Dixie-Sad Experi-ences-Majo Sykes's Reported Testimony -Buil Run yammed up Leniency of the Governmenti aerenbouts Major Helger-The Rebel Convention.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29, 1861. It is said on food authority that a letter has been received by a gentleman of Howard county, From his two so s, who are in the rebel army, imploring him, it he has any bowels of compassion for them, and any influence with the Richmond usurpir, to get them out of that worse than h-ll, in which they are now placed. They say, their clothing is in rags, their shirts in a condition not to be described, their feet without shoes, and that hey are in a starving situation. As to the battle of Bull Run, they say that the truth has not been told by any of the rebel papers, that more time 6,000 were killed on the field, and that it was impossible to pass where the dead lay, without slipping in the blood and Another lotter has been received from a Balti-

morean win was in the re-enforcement the dust hicked up by which caused our unfortunate order to retreat, as he afterward learned. He was of the party that that the engineer who ran the train off the read which was bringing the reenforcement up and says that they put seven balls into the body of their victum. He writes that the re enforcement was about 2,000 strong. that they harried to the field at a run, kicking up a terrible dust behind them, that our retreat must have begun before they got within a mile and a half of cur advanced line, that they never sought to get siny nearer, under the full impression they were beaten, that they fell where they were halted, deercome by fatigue, hunger and weakness, and slept there all night, and that they never knew of our retreat before the next morning. He testifies, also, to the ill-clad and half-fed condition of the Rebel troops.

Major Sykes, it is stated, avers that the much talked-of masked batteries on the field of Bull Run and Manassas of ere nothing more than common seashore guns on wheels, planted on the crown of the undulating tumuli into which the plain in broken, that there were no signs of a spade being thrust into the ground, that he marched his column from the enemy's right to his extreme left, right in the midst of his overthrown big gune, that he remained on the field within a few hundred yards of the enemy, who did not melest him, until late in the night of Sunday, when he was sent for to draw off his column, which he did without any trouble.

Bull Run, in ordinary times, is a stream that rarely reaches the knees of a horse in crossing it, and yet all accounts agree in making it comup to the arm-pits of the infantry which passed it. A friend, who knows the country well, suggeeted to one of the soldiers who was in the battle, that the stream might have been dammed up by the enemy, and it was at once admitted nat such might have been the fact, as it had all the appearance of a mill-dam.

While the strong arm of the Government is arresting traitors in other parts of the country, it continues to pass lightly over the Rebels of this State. Yesterday it fell upon a woman who was speedily discharged. To-day, it is said to have fallen upon State Senator McKaig of Alleghany, one of the leading spirits of the Rebellion in son Legislature. Major Brown was said to have fallen in its clutches vesterday, for paying to the defunct police some \$20,000 of the people's money, but as yet he is not touched. The five Rebel papers here, it has been expected for some days, would be shut up by the military arm, but they are still suffered to work for the overthrow of the Government and the Secession of the State. The Patuxent steamboat line has been suffered to run again under certain conditions, which the sticklers for ig up the legitimate trade of Baltimore think will prevent the prosecution of contraband carry-Some 130 Rebel Maryland soldiers, who were in the battle of Bull Run, are said to be in town, but they are not disturbed. Why this exemption, Union people find it hard to understand, and their complaints are beginning to find their way into the columns of The Clipper. By the by, The Clipper and The American are fighting glorious fight for the Union, and against the Rebellion. God speed them in their good work!

Major Belger, the Quartermaster at this point, has been overhauled on the charge of distributing the patronage of the Government among the Seces sionists. The investigation has resulted in honora bly acquitting him from all intentional connection with Rebels, for he has proved himself to be a Union man of the deepest dye. Wherever be has had anything to do with Secessionists, it was through being misled by designing persons, but on the least suspicion, he has discarded them instantly. As a business man, and as an officer who looks to the interest of the Government, he has no superior in the army.

The Rebel Convention for nominating candidates for Governor and Controller is to meet in this city on the 10th of September, under the wolf-cry of "Peace." The hostility to such an assemblage is growing stronger among the Union people every day. If another Rebel State Sepator should go with Gen. M'Kaig to Fort Latayette, the Legislature will never meet again. So it may be with the Convention.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

To the Editor & The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: The Paticle in your paper of the 27th, on the West Point M litary Academy, is evidently from "one who has seen service," and who has reflected upon the evils which sphere to that Institution-an Institution which utterid crushes all esprit du corps, and makes of our army a care spiritless and mercenary mass of men. As not constituted, our army is entirely onmen. As new consumed, our army is entirely op-posed to the spirit of our Government, and far more aristocratic is its tendences than that of any other service. It right be an interesting question to de-termine how ar the peculiar education given to our West Point praduates has tended to bring about the present Kunfortunate condition of affairs. My own belief , that it has had an important influence for evil. That it has not snawered the eals for which it was established I think must to all. Look at the numer one resignation in the face of the enemy—only, in mortinstan, s, to take higher position in the ranks in more instant, s, to take higher position in the ranks of the railors and assassins. These men do not heritate to republish all the obligations of honorable men, and seek to ove throw a Government which has fed and fostered them. Look at the surrender of large bodies of troops in Texas by their officers without staking a blow and now we have the intelligence of a other disgrac, full surrender, as it at present appears, of its, Lynds and his command of about 800 men at healths—a force large enough to take entire possession of that region. Surely, there must be something rotten in an institution which gives as such traitors.

and cowards. No army can be truly efficient where the rank and file feel that they have nothing in common with their officers; where their ambition mest be bounded by the chevron of the sergeant; and they can as ire to nothing beyond that. I believe with your correspondent that a far better system could be devised, and one which would make our little army greatly more efficient than it is at present. Let schools be established at certain nothiary posts for the instruction of non-commissioned officers, not only in military testion of non-commissioned officers, not only in military testion of non-commissioned officers, not only in military testion of non-commissioned officers, not only in military testions of non-commissioned officers, not only in military testions. The West Point Academy, which I look upon, as at present organized, as a manufactory of aristocrate, should be abolished atterly. When something like this is done our army will be composed of stodiers who could in all cases be relied on. Now there is no common bond of sympathy between officers and men. As some sort of a commentary on what I have written, it may not be smiss to give a slight sketch of my own experience. When quite a youth I had unfortunately a strong predilection for a soldier's life, and made great exertions to obtain admission at West Point, without success, however. After my father's death, being then but 15 years of age, my mother, finding it was useless to combat this passion in me, was induced to consent to my enlistment in the regular service. I was fool enough to believe that by study and strict attention to my duties, I might, in due time, achieve a commission. In a few months I was fortunate in obtaining the notice of my commanding officer, and I was promoted to be sergeant, soon after I was made drill-sergeant, and a few months later orderly-sergeant, over the heads of some who had grown gray in the service. Thus, at 17 years of age, I had reason to consider mysolf exceedingly fortunate. After being nearly four years in the nt, and eminently needed. RESOURCES OF THE REBELS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

SIR: Your article, "Lead for the Rebels," in Thu TRIBUSE of the 20th inst., contains no notice of a very important lead mine in South-Western Virginia, which has been longer and more uninterruptedly worked than any other in the United States. It is known as the Wythe County Mine, and is situated on the New River, 15 miles routh of Wytheville, which is a station on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. It appears from records in Richmond that this mine was worked in 1754. In 1855 its production was about 500 tuns of lead. It is close to a fall of the river, which affords power for the machinery for dressing and smelting. Three shafts have been sonic in the steep hill above the river, one of which is the lent deep, and connects with the adit or horizontal certet at the base of the hill. This deep shaft has long been used as a shot tower. There are numerous lead veins of more un-certain production in this and the neighboring counties. The inhabitants collect the ore without any regalar system; but if encouraged by a high price of lead could procure it in large quantities, and could convert it in a short time into metal. It is the same in Ea-Tennesses on the ine of the same milrond. This passes through the limestone range in which the ore occur, and the localities are numerous in the country around Knoxville, where lead ores have been worked and are still, occasionally. The reports of the railroad present the quantities of lead and of shot transported, which are as follows for the years named. The shot state of the results of the state of the results.

Pig Len		1557. Ib. 514,978 214,027 120,142	1858. fb. 163,405 52,230 104,623	1859. 654,695 22,580 254,970	1860. 15 40,756
Total 174, 109		869,057	320,258	1,122,245	****
Pig Lead Ear Lead Shot	****	16,346 11,425	169 48.668 10,157	1,495 41,763 20,465	::::
Total	2,300 est may	27,771 be in par	59,054 t from the	63,633 e North, an	d through

The opening of the Virginia and Tennessee Railron The opening of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad has done much to develop the resources of this region. This is particularly the case with the salt, wanch is found in large bads of rock salt (the only instance of the kind in the United States), on the north fork of the Holston Kiver, on the line of Smyth and Washing ton Counties. Great bads of gypsum or placter are found in the same vicinity; and in 1856 a branch road was constructed at a cost of \$212,790, to connect this locality with the V. and T. Railroad, 91 miles distant. The salt mines are worked only by wells, up which the brine of any other salt sprangs in the country, and, together with abundance of cheap fuel, the salt manufacture is carried on upon a large scale and to great profit. The following table shows the rapid increased great extent of the business:

Years. Sept E Bs.

The great bulk of this is from Preston's salt mines, though some portions might, on a more thorough examination of the elaborate and extremely well prepared reports of this railroad, be traced to other points. Excellent hematite iron ores abound on the line of this amination of the elaborate and extremely well prepared reports of this railroad, be traced to other points. Excellent hematite iron ore abound on the line of this important road, but are not turned to any account. The road passes through rich agricultural valleys, abounding in linestone; yet at Lynchburg, Thomaston lime, brought from Maine, and transported 200 miles into the interior, has been regularly quoted in the price currents published in The Lynchburg Virginian.

Copper ores have been transported to the East for some years past from Grayson and Carroll Counties, next south of Wythe, and for the year ending Jone 30, 18:0, the amount reported by the railroad was 2,679,673 lbs. As there are no facilities for emeting this ore in the country, and copper turnaces require much skill and experience to construct and work, these mines are probably stopped. But this is not the case with the Polk County mines of East Tennessee, on the border line of Georgis. These axines, which have been largely developed by Northern skill and capital, were provided with furnaces which have been for some time in successful operation, and are still running to some extent. Fig copper, however, cannot be converted to many useful purposes without refineries and rollings, which are not yet to be found in the Sauthern States.

Throughout the country the common farming implements are from the Eastern States. At the shops in Knoxville, Tennessee, whochourows, plows, and account articles of the soft, wooden as well as from

Knoxville, Tennessee, wheelbarrows, plows, and various articles of the sort, wooden as well as from exposed for sale upon the sidewalks, are seen to be of Boston manufacture.

SOLDIERS' WAGES. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Siz: In an article in your Daily of yesterday, headed "Recruiting and Wages," after speaking of the soldiers' wages, you say, then comes the pension and bounty land, giving a false hope. None of those engaged in this war are entitled to bounty land. Neither are they to pensions, unless wounded or disabled in service Every person who served in defense of Slavery in Flor ida or Mexico fourteen days is entitled to 160 acres of land. The widow of every person killed in any war in defense of Slavery is entitled to a pension for life. But in defense of Freedom, the widow gets \$100, and no more. Land or pension is only allowed as a reward for defending Slavery. These distinctions are, in the view of many persons, very unjust; for my part I should prefer the defenders of Slavery should go y. The allotment scheme recommended in your chas herm adopted by Congress, by act of July 22. section 12:

CARE FOR SOLDLERS' FAMILIES-A PORTION OF THEIR WAGES TO SPASAVED FOR THEIR FAMILIES BY GOV-

SECTION 2. And he at further enacted, That the Secretary of Var be and is hereby any orized and directed to introduce among War be and is hereby anti-torized and directed to introduce much he volunteer forces in the service of the United State the system of allottment tickets now used in the navy, or some equivalent system, by which the family of the volunteer may drawnch portions of his pay as he may request.

Approved July 22, 1061.

A bill granting bounty land to the volunteers in the present war was introduced is to the House at its last session by the Hon. W. S. Hohnan, a Dooglas Demo-crat from Indiana. The political wire-workers on the mittee to whom it was referred refused to report It is hoped the next Congress will make the rewar's as great to the soldiers of Freedom as to the de-fender's of Slavery. Yours, G. F. LEWIS, Editor of The Soldier's discourte, Cleridans, Sr. Aug. 23, 1881.

A REJECTED ADDRESS. ONE OF THE IMMORTAL TWELVE HUNDRED. AMERICA.

BY B. W. CARRY MARRIET.

LAND of the brave and free, Land of tree Liberty, God bl se this land! O'er slaves or craven facis, Where men are never tools.

11. From fees protect this land, Food citates with Love's firm hand, Let Justice only reign, Let Truth ac'er plead in valu, Be Freedom's grand refrain,

May Peace thy Lorders bless With smilling Planteousness, Land of our love! Bo may thy flag e'er ware, Proud to protect and save

Be this the exile's home, From whate'er land be come. Thus shall the World exclaim, With one prolonged acclaim, Freedom is not a name, America:

New-York, No. 51 West 48th-st., May 22, 1861.

*In this poem, as wrinted by the author, some of the lines are ed and some of them blue—a sypographical popularity to which ar resources are mable to do justice. [Ed. Trib.

On, Gon of Nations! whose august decree, Thundering through revolutions, fire, and smoke Raised from our sainted sires a foreign yoke, And lifted up our land sublimely free: God of the Nations! once again to Thee War-clad we come, Thy vengeance to invoke To save Thy country, etriken with a stroke More dire than any foreign foe can be,

Because more shameless in its infamy. Oh, Thou! who through the patriots' heart of oak The fetters of a far-off Slavery broke, Break now this home-forged, linked iniquity, And all these traitors' hands and hearts unc Aye, though with blood you "sacred soil" we soak.

> From The N. Y. Leader THE SHATTERED LOCKET. BY JOHN ATCHISSON.

that the fight is over, and our boys at last have run burning sun, For heavy and hot upon us his rays have beat all day-T was that, and want of ration, that forced us to run

How the sweat pours down my ferehead—I'm black as a "central and "— Face blood-be-meared and horrid—look! ain't that a And this gai ing gash on my cheek here, from a "Black

Horse, whom we met; But you gave him a gash will never heal, my bully bayonet.

Oh, what if my Sweet could see me, as I lie here smarting with pain?

Do you think she'd believe 't could be me-would she call me "Her Handsome" ag dn?
Thank God! she's safe in the city, away from defeat and wreck; But here I've her beautiful image, in this locket, round

Let me gaze on the cherished features—look again on the tany curl. She fixed in the case so nicely—oh, aweet, ingenuous

girl! What, broken!-my God, with a bullet!-has it dared seck such a place? Yes, shattered and smashed and broken—no vestige of curl or face!

To retreat was enough for my spirit-I thought destruction were best-And though I sought death in the buttle, was carried

away with the rest; And rather than come back beaten, I'd have them bring me dead-But to think that traitorous builet has defiled one hair

Enough have I hated you, devils, since Bill was shot at my side,
But now in my breast, like a demon, revengefulest
hate shall abide;
Death came not to me when I sought it, where builets
fell thicker than rain—
But you've torn from my eyes her sweet image; could
death wring my soul with more pain?

Alas! no more in our quarters can I steal away from Leaving song, and jest, and laughter, and all roistering noise, To sit me down in quiet, and taking that from my

Look, love, and kiss the sweet image, so long and so No more on my lonely picket-starting quick at each

little sound-Knowing well, to give me "my ticket," their scouts are prowling around, Can I pause and glance at her features by the pale moon's fitful gleam, And kiss the place in the darkness, as I wait for anoth-

Well. I'll back to my snug old quarters, and show the boys I m safe, some rambling Rebel party may think me a pretty waif; But here on my gun I'll fix it—this little, uninjured part—
And sight o'er my broken locket more true to each
Rebel heart.

FREEDOM.

BY MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

No blots on the banner of Light!
No Slaves in the land of the Free!
No Wrong to be rampant where all should be Right,
No sin that is shameful to see!
America,—show the wide world in thy strength
How sternly determined thou art
To cut from thy soil in its breadth and its length
The canker that ganwa at thy heart!

Uprouse thee! and swear by thy Might This evil no longer shall be; For all men are brothers, the black as the white, And some of one Father are we! America,—now is the perilons time,
When safety is solely decreed
To ridding the heart of old habits of crime
And simply repenting indeed.

Away to the bats and the moles Away to the buts and the moles
With the lash and the goad and the chain!
Away with the buying and relling of souls,
And slavery toiling in pain!
America, this is thy chance—now at length—
Of crushing—while cronching to thee—
Those Rebels and Slaveholders—slaves to thy strength.
The surrey and contenue of this tree! The curse and contempt of the Free!

> CROWN AND CROSS. It seemed a crown of cruel thorn, it seemed a cross of bitter acorn, I bent my saffering brow to wear, I raised my feeble arms to bear.

I might have cast away the crown, But hands I loved had crushed it down, And pressed its stinging points of pain, Through quivering nerve, and bursting vein. I might have shunned the cross to bear, But One—the Master—placed it there; And, failing the appointed task, No other service I might ask.

As on my weary way I passed, Ready to fatut and fail at last, Ready to faint and fail at last, The burden under which I bent Became the staff on which I leant;

And blossoms for the thorns bad place, Upon my head a crowning grace, That brought me through the burning hours, The cool and healing touch of flowers. My crown was love, maintained through loss, And truth upheld through scorn my cross. 184 CRAIG. [English spans : journel. CONFEDERATE GLEANINGS

From Charleston, Augusta, and Nashville papers of recent date we gather the following items and

THE BLIND CONFIDENCE GAME. Every whisper of discontent in the Rebel States is promptly suppressed, or sharply rebuked, with an intimation that you must pen your mouth and shut your eyes," and swillow whatever Davis and Toombs may throw in. The Richmond Examiner

Toombs may throw in. The Richmond Examiner says:

These are no times for dispute among ourselves. We cannot change flank in the presence of the fos. When the war is over, and a national existence is secured, we may discuss the relative merits of this and that law, the one and the other statesman, with all the liberty and even license that pleases a free people. But while the battle rages, let us hold up the arms of our prophets. The dictate of every sound intellect in this crisis of fate, to every class and every shade of opinion, whether of the past or the present, whether Whig or Democrat, Unionist or States Rights, whether soldier in the troop or citizen at home, is respect and obedience. Opposition to the laws that exist and the powers that be can now claim no higher dignity than goes with conceit, captionsness, and faction.

From The Nathville American, 24th.

We very much regret to observe that in some quarters, that are generally regarded as highly influential, in molding and controlling public opinion in the South, there is betrayed an evident willingness to create strife or dissension among the leaders of that grand revolution which is new exciting the respect and admiration of the civilized world, and is destined to eventuate in placing the South among the foremost nations of this or any other age. Whether this spirit arises from mistaken zeal of opinion, undue ambition, or envy of the prominent position of some in the revolution, we shall not stop to inquire. Whether it originates in all or either of these causes, it is alike calculated to lead to the most rerious and disastrons consequences, unless checked by the patiotic unanimity of the people, in frowning down these incipient steps to party division. All the power, resources, malignity and hostility of the enemy could not now do us a heaver injury than could be done by an angry, determined and acrimonious dissension, in which the people could be induced to enlist enemy could not now do us a heavier injury than could be done by an angry, determined and acrimonious dis-sension, in which the people could be induced to enlist their feelings and array their strength on the different

sension, in which the people can be made in their feelings and array their strength on the different sides.

There is, indeed, no greater calamity that could befull the great Southern cause at this time than for a spirit of jealousy to get the ascendency in the councils of the Confederacy, or a deep-scated dissension to arise with regard to the conduct of the war, the policy of finance, or any other measure that may claim the attention of the Administration. Unity of action is so clearly necessary to the Southern causes that we do not deem it necessary to illustrate or enforce its importance by argument. To the present time, it has proven the chief strength of the Confederate States. That there will necessarily be differences of opinion, cannot be doubted. These are inevitable. They are useful. They promote sound views and healthy action. But these differences should be surrendered when decision has given place to discussion, and when the proper authorities determine on their policy.

The great mass of the people are prepared to follow those whom they have chosen to lead in the war, in whatever direction they may designate. They are, moreover, prepared to make whatever sacrifices in fortune, in privation, or even in life, that may be pecessary to maintain their rights, liberties, and independence, and to secure for themselves and children the tolessings of Constitutional Freedom. They have the highest confidence in the courage, prudence, judgment, and patriotism of those they have selected to

the birsaings of Constitutional Freedom. They have the highest confidence in the courage, prudence, judg-ment, and patriotism of those they have selected to lead them. No amount of criticism can shake their confidence, until the note of the leaders of the revolu-tion shall demonstrate that they are incapable of con-

tion shall demonstrate that they are incapable of con-ducting our cause to success.

Their superior states manship thus far vindicates their wisdom. We will rally as one man, the people of the Confederate States, one and all, to sustain their policy, because it has proven to be the best, the wisest and most successful. We will listen to no mere cavil. We will not forget that the leaders of the Revolution of 76 had their rivals, even amid the storms of war. And we will remember that the patriotism of our su-cestors sustained their chosen leaders, frowned down discord and saved the cause.

VIRGINIA GREEDY AS EVEL

VIRGINIA GREEDY AS EVER.

Correspondence of The Charleston Courier.

Southermore in Virginia cannot fail to be struck by the unceasing efforts of a portion of the press of the State to mingle with the patrictic outpouring of men and means, which has been going on throughout the Commonwealth, the leaven of a jealousy unfounded as it is unnecessary. Like children in the division of sweetmeats, ortain individuals are clamorous lest the State shall not receive her due share of praise for what she has done and is doing. They insist that Virginia is bearing the brunt of the conflict; has more troops in the field than all the other States put together (she certainly has more officers); is expending more money. in the held than air the other calces but operated to certainly has more officers); is expending more money, suffering more internal injury, and obtaining less credit than any one of her sisters of the Confederacy. These and similar sentiments have been so pertinacionally bruited as to fosser even unkind feelings, between the officers and soldiers of the various States and those of Victimia.

officers and soldiers of the various States and those of Virginia.

You hear the subject discussed upon the corners and in the hotels, and frequently with an exhibition of anything but a gentle spirit. Papers are searched for statistics, and all sorts of plans are resorted to for the purpose of holstering up a useless argument, and, for the first time during the war, one of the hichmond journals, a day or two since, came out with an elaborate leader, publishing the number of Virginia regiments in the field, designing evidently to show with an array of fifty-five thousand men, that Virginia is doing the llon's share of the work, and that the remainder of the Confederacy are, as it were, "mere lookers-on in Vienna." Against this pusillanimous and unpatriotic spirit—this desire to wear laurels before they are won ento. Against this pashiamands are approximately are won print-this desire to wear laurels before they are won this propping up of State pride, every true man must protest as unworthy of the occasion or the hour. This is no time for exping, criticism, and contention, even to the preliminaries of a duel—as has once or twice been the case within my own observation—over a theme which can result in no possible benefit to either party. Virginia, whatever may have been her past, is now doing nobly. That is enough, and there let the

matter end. WHAT OUR PRISONERS ARE DOING AT RICHMOND. We find the following in a letter to The Charleston Courier dated Richmond, Aug. 19, 1861:

Courier dated Richmond, Aug. 19, 1861:

The quarters of the Yankee prisoners still continue to be the picture-gallery of the town. You may always find there a crowd of liders staring at the grated windows on either side of the street, studying human nature and speculating anothly as to the various incidents of the hoar. Some of the fellows have no change of linen, and necessarily must go shirtless while that useful article andergoes the drying process after a wash. Those who have the means are allowed the privilege of remedying this want. Those who have not, have, in some instances, been rolantarily provided from the wardrobe of our own men. The officers occupy an apartment by themselves, and fare, perhaps, more comfortably. Congressman Ely, they say, grows fat upon his diet. The others are in good health. Among their amasements are those of card playing, psalm singing, curring and debating. The latter is almost nightly the occupation of the officers—Ely acts as the moderator of the meeting, or occasionally takes a hand himself. Huson, his Congressional competitor—a jolly, goodnatured soul by the way, fat, funny, interesting—is the leading speaker, and the smaller gans predominate in the intellectual battery according to their various enlibers. The subjects are snything and every thing you can imagine, ranging on the gannat from the solean to the ridiculous. Their subject has evening was derived from the following simple incident:

A newsboy who had been in the habit of selling Lis A newsboy who had been in the habit of selling 1 is

A newsboy who had seen in the matter sensor appears at three, suddenly ran his price up to five cents, and on making his accustomed sale in the morning to one of the prisoners, the latter first refused to "come down." The young vender was equally inexorable, and finally carried his point, and received the amount of his demand. This use in stocks was reported to the Yankee conclave, whereupon the question was raised whether it was right for the man to jew the boy or the boy to jew the man. The discussion thus commence in the social circle was carried into the debating so in the social circle was carried into the debating so-ciety, and after the usual pros and cons, it was finally decided by the Honorable Speaker, Ely, that the boy being the sole and undisjusted owner of the property, and the said property not being contraband of war, and no concatenation of circumstances having arisen to obstruct the right thereby vested in the original pos-sessor of the aforesaid vehicle of information, the right was undoubtedly interest in the adolescent merchant to determine for himself the incipient value of his goods, and to charge for the same accordingly, ad valorem du-ties to the contrary not withstanding. Exception was taken to the ruling of the Chair, and Mr. Huson pro-ceeded to quote Shakespeare, and Byron, and Tom ceeded to quote Shakespeare, and Byron, and Tom Moore, in support of his position. Others followed in the Senatorial burlesque, quoting, amid shouls of laughter, scrape of Latin, French, and Irish, telling

laughter, scraps of Latin, French, and Irish, telling stories and even singing songs until bedtime arrived, when the party retired to their blankets. "There's a sweet for every bitter," the poet save, and the prisoners are doing all they can to extract it.

I have observed a number of them at large on the street. One of these was a New-York Zonave, sporting large as life his fireman's badge, and drinking at one of the public bars with all the gusto of a new fledged freeman to the success of the Southern Confederacy. Some gentieman asked him how he came there? "Oh!" was the reply, "my friends have some influence with Gen. Winder, and I am allowed privileges the others don't enjoy." So it seemed.

Another of these wo thise at large is named Congelly—a sergeant. His issiner, fortunately, has made

half a million or more out of the Richmond people, and on this account he is allowed the ireedom of the and on this account he is allowed the freedom of the city, while the poor civilians who were t 'on after the battle are still closely ensconced. You see there is yet a good deal of truth in the homely adage, that "money makes the mare go."

The officer in charge of the prisoners is Major Todd, a brother-in-law of Lincoln—so, at least, I have been integreed.

CURRENCY IN THE SOUTH.

A correspondent of The Richmond Enquirer says:
Gold and silver are now selling in the Southern
States at from ten to fifteen per cent for current bank
bills. A seemd and uniform entrency is as essential to
the health and vigor of the Confederacy and the Govenment as healthy red blood is to the power and endurance of the body. This thing of a depreciated
gurrency is just now more to be feared than all of
Lincoln's legions. It is what ought not to be, and
cannot be submitted to by the Southern people. It is
intolerable that the banks should be exempt by law
from the obligation to redeem their currency in specie,
and at the same time sell the very gold and silver with
which it ought to be redeemed for ten or fifteen per
cent in exchange for their own bills.

Are these institutions really the friends of Lincoln?
Just so soon as it appears that the banks are to be
allowed to prey upon the people at this time, when
they are loyally and patriotically pouring into the public
treasury every dollar they can spare, and bravely
looking debt and taxation in the face, we shall find an
abatement of zeal and a discontent perilons to our
great cause. Whatever circulates as money now
must circulate at par, and if the bills of the suspended
banks are really declining in value, and see, in fact,
worth ten to fifteen per cent less than gold, it is time
to crush them out. If this evil should be silowed to
progress, we shall soon have universal bankruptcy.
Cast the money-changers out of our holy temple.
Seourge them away from our patriotic altars.

SHINPLASTERS—SMALL POTATOES.

The Legislature legalized the suspension of specie CURRENCY IN THE SOUTH.

SHINPLASTERS-SMALL POTATOES. SHINPLASTERS—SMALL POTATOES.

The Legislature legalized the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and specie has since become so scarce and d or that the wants of the public called for and legalized the issue of small bills (bills of the denomination of 5 to 50 cents by the Bank of the State), which, as a favor, are doled out to the public and printed on such miserable paper that many of them have already become worthless. The writer sent a 20-cent bill, which was "tattered and torn," to the heads to adapt to be redeemed and the answer was that bank to-day to be redeemed and the snewer was that they had no new bills. Is specie at such a premium that the banks cannot afford to pay 20 cents for its shin-plasters? Charleston, Aug. 21, 1861.

CAMBLERS IN THE ARMY.

A correspondent of The Columbus Times states that the Confederate army in Virgious was intested by a great number of faro dealers and professional gamblers, many of whom had "joined the army as privates for the purpose of swindling the poor soldier out of his hard-earned pittance of \$11 per month. It is boped that the superior officers will punish with severity and cut the wings of all such "carrion crows," who are a stench in the nostrils of honest men.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Mobile News gives a brief summary of a new Revenue act of the Southern Congress. It says:

"The Secretary of the Treasury, under special condition, is authorized to issue not exceeding \$100,000,000 in Treasury Notes. The act also provides for a tax of fifty cents on every hundred dollars worth of real estate, rlaves, merchandise, bank and other stock, momey in interest (excepting Confederate bonds). It also taxes at the same rate carb on hand, cattle, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos, pleasure carriages, &c. Any family whose property is less than \$500, is exempt from taxation. Colleges, schools, and charitable institutions are also exempt. Said notes \$500, is exempt from taxation. Colleges, schools, and charitable institutions are also exempt. Said notes are to be funded in bonds, running for twenty years. Each State will constitute a tax division, under a chief collector, who will have superintendence of the collec-

Each State will constitute a tax division, under a chief collector, who will have superintendence of the collection operation."

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The Raleigh Register, of the 14th instant, says that the Legislature was to convene the next day in an extraordinary session, and acds: "The Supreme Coort having decided the Stay Law passed at the last session to be unconstitutional, we presume the Legislature will address itself to the task of devising some measure of relici for the people which will not be hable to the objections which constrained the Supreme Court to pronounce the former constitutional. A measure of relief in some shape or other is imperatively called for by the public necessities."

The Petersburg (Va.) Express, of the inch instant, says: "On looking about the warves, we find every coal yard empty, and we might also say swept. The approach of cold wen her makes as all feel sobeitude on the subject of fuel. We have become so dependent on the Pennsylvania miles that the interruption of supplies from that source will be productive of much inconvenience."

"The question of how to supply ourselves with salt is becoming a very interesting and important one. From its present sarcity its value has become greatly enhanced, and it now readily commands from \$7\$ to \$7\$ 50 per saik. At the anction sale of Liverpool fine sait by Messers, W. Panuill & Son yesterday its sacks were offered, the larger portion of which—some axty or seventy sacks—brought \$6\$ and \$6\$ 50. None was sold under this price. Let our capitalism look well to the matter,"

the matter,

The Charleston Mercury of the 17th inst. says:

The Charleston Mercury of the 17th inst. says:

The Confederate Government, it is believed, will have in its possession by the first of September certhicates of transfer to the amount of 1,000,000 bales of cotton of the growing crop, for which Confederate bonds are to be exchanged. The price regulating the exchange is to be the minimm value of cotton the last three years. On these certificates of transfer, it is sail, often have been made by British capitalists to advance cipity per cent in sterling exchange, taking as a basis of the purchase the average price during the past few years."

The Memphis Appeal of the 18th inst. has the fol

"We desire to call the attention of planters to the "We desire to call the attention of planters to the importance of an early subscription of flour and corn meal for the use of our army. The Confederate Government purchased, in May last, an immense quantity of flour, and stored it at this place, but the supply is now entirely exhausted. Unless the planters of West Tennesse, North Alabama and Mississipi, come forward, and subscribe flour and meal, taking Confederate bonds in payment, our brave boys in the field will soon be without bread. Let each planter indicate to the Commissary Department at this place, by mail or through his commission merchant, what quantity is willing to sell to the Government for their bonds, and let them send it forward immediately. There are bushels deil to which the planters can send their wheat, and have it ground and barreled ready for transportation."

RUNNING THE SLOCKADE.

The Savannah Republican says: "The schooner Adeline, Capt. Smith, from Nassau (N. P.), successfully ran the blockade at Fernan has on Thursday last. The schooner was chased and fire he several times by the vessel blockading the port, the cruirer also lowered her boats and went in pars it of the schooner, which they thought had un on a shoal, A. a sudden squall coming up, compelled them to return to their vessel to better secure their own subsy. The Adeline, however, continued on her come and arrived safely in Fernandina on Thursday. The cargo of the Adeline consists of coffee cigars, fruit, A.c., and is worth between \$40,000 and \$56,000.

A COLLEGE CONVENTED 1 O AN BOSPITAL. BUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

A COLLEGE CONVERTED 1 O AN HOSPITAL.

The directors of the Richmond (Baptist) College re The directors of the Richmond (Baptist) College re-cently held a meeting and passed a resolution giving the College, during the war, to a committee of Louis-iana gentlemen, to be used by hear as a hospital for the sick and wounded soldies of the Confederate States army. The Committee posceded immediately to have the College buildings fixed up for the use in-tended, and the work is now going on.

tended, and the work is now going on.

OFF FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

The 14th Regiment North Carolina State troops left their homes on Thursday for the seat of war. Prior to their embarking, the men were addressed, at the request of their oilicers, by the Hon A. W. Venable and W. S. Ashe, who pledged themselves that the wives and little ones of the soldiers should be tenderly cared for in their absence.

CONGRESSMAN ELV.

The Richmond correspondent of The Mobile News sends the following to that paper:

One old racell here, Ely, has the impudence to send his cards out to some of our Congressmen and others, whom he used to know in better days, and to request them to visit him; but I believe they do not know his honor at this time! This fellow stepped up to a gentleman who visited the prison the other day, and put

tleman who visited the prison the other day, and put out his hand for a friendly grasp and recognition, but he was disappointed. "I knew you once, Sir: but I do not know you now, nor recognize you as a gentle-

When the Tiger Rifles, who played such heroe with When the Tiger Rifles, who played such have with Lincoln's "Pet Lamba" at Mannasas, on the memorable 2 ist of July, passed through this ally, we thought that we had seen a specimen of the roughest and most fereroious set of men on earth. But when we speak of the buth Louisiana Regiment of New-Orleans, which passed through this sity on Sunday, language is inadepasted through this sity on Sunday, language is inadepasted through this sity on Sunday, language is inadepasted to give a sescription, composed, as it was, of quale to give a sescription, composed, as it was, of guide to give a sescription, composed, as it was, of guide to give a sescription, composed, as it was, of conference of the buth Louisians Regiment at the point of the bayonet.

English, Fesch, German, Dutch, Italians, Sicilians, Spanissis, Portuguese, Swiss, Mexicans, Indians, and Spanissis, Portuguese, Swiss, Mexicans, Indians, and a few dragoons—within two hundred yards of our battery; we thought they sight be our young of the commander are given in French, Crimean war. The commander are given in French, Dutch, Spanish, or something else which we could not found on the properties of the buth Louisians Regiment at the point of the bayonet.

Lyon formed for his main attack—regulars, Kaness tree hours, Sizelians, and a few dragoons—with in two hundred yards of our battery; we thought they sight be our years of our battery, we thought they sight be our years of the buth of the bayonet.

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exactly understand, but seemed to be executed with promptness and a remarkable degree of precisios. The Mexicans, particularly, were objects of much carriodly with our citizens, most of whom have never seen one before.

[Lynchburg Virginian.

DIRECT FROM GEORGIA.

By a gentleman who left Savannah, Ga., but Wednesday, we learn that the most deplorable such of affairs exists in that section. A reign of tercor, worse than that of the French revolution, hangs over the people, like a sable pall. Spics and informers have but to indicate an individual against whom they have a personal hate, and the secret clubs forthwith ostracise or hang him. A poor German, agrinst whom one of the Goladen Circle had a spite, was informed against for selling to a negro a bottle of whicky, and he was ordered to leave in twelve hours. Not obeying, he was seized and hung in front of the Palasti House, in the presence of 2,000 spectators, on Tuesday last. British subjects are impressed into the rebeservice. Forced levices are made upon them, and British Consuls are not recognized, as they are accredited to the United States. The reign of terror is supprense. Our informant is an Englishman, and reached this city, via Nashville, last evening.

[Chicage Jeurne], 27th. DIRECT FROM GEORGIA.

LATER FROM ARIZONA. PARTICULARS OF THE CAVTURE OF FORT FILL

MORE.
The Mesilla Times, of the 28th ult., furnishes the following interesting particulars of the capture of Fort

following interesting particulars of the capture of Fort Filmore and surrender of the Federal troops: Lieut.-Col. Baylor, commanding the Confederate forces at Fort Blass, Texas, left there on the 24th alt., with the forces under his command, for the Mesilla Valley, with the design of protecting the citizens of Arizona, and relieving them of the oppression and presence of a large force of United States troops, and to prevent the further concentration of troops at the point. The force under his command was some 30 men.

men.
On the night of the 24th, a position had been taken by the Confederate troops, within six hundred yards of Fort Fillmore, and pickets were placed estage every precaution taken to sterm the Fort by sarprise the next morning at daybreak. The plan would have been a complete success, but for the descrition of a picket, who went into the Fort and gave the slarm. The Fort was alive in a tew minutes and it was set.

the next morning at daybreak. The plan would have been a complete success, but for the descrition of a picket, who went into the Fort and gave the alarm. The Fort was slive in a few minutes, and it was evident the surprise was a failure.

The Confederate force them moved across the river, and at daylight took the town of Santo Thomas. Two companies of United States troops had been stationed there, but, the birds had flown, evidently in great haste. Clothing, provisions, ammunition and supplies were left behind in considerable quantities. Eight prisoners were taken, disarmed and then discharged, after being sworn not to fight against the Confederacy, Col. Baylor telling them that he would raises fight them than feed them.

About 10 o'clock, the Confederate forces entered Mesilla, and were received with every manifestation of joy by the citizens. Vivas and burras rang them welcome from every point. Preparations were immediately made to receive an attack from the United States twoops and the citizens offered all the forage and supplies they had at their command.

BATTLE OF MESILLA.—The United States troops were reported crossing the river about noon of the 25th. About 5 o'clock, the clouds of dust indicated the enemy were advancing for an attack toward the southern part of the city. The whole force was moved to that point, and every preparation made to give them the warmest of receptions. Several of the principal streets of Mesilla converge at the southern end of the town, the houses forming an angle, and they are quite scattered; old corrals, and the proximity of the corrible mak it has position a very advantageous one for detense. The companies were stationed on the tops of the adobe-houses and behind the corrals. Copywood's company was mounted. The citizens position and halted, and formed in line of battle, with two how's zer's it the center, and the infantry, and on the wings cavalry, the whole force appearing to be about 500 nem. A stag of trace was then sent to our position, with the modest demand to surrend

After firing a couple of rounds of grape at the more advanced position of our force, the cavalry of the enemy made a charge, and had advanced to within 310 yards of a corral, behind which Capt. Hardeman's company were stationed. From 40 to 60 shots were fired by this company, killing four and wounding four of the enemy, throwing them into confusion and finally into retreat, their officers vainly trying to rally them. The order was then given to charge four times to be purpose, and they retred in confusion, carrying with them the dead and wounded.

Capt. Coopwood's come any had been continually employed in doploying among the houses and corrals, first appearing mounted and then on foot, and appearing in many different points, succeeded in deceiving the enemy as to our real force. They were disleast ened by their ill success in the charge, and as night was falling they draw off their force, in good order, in the direction of Fort Fillmsore.

Evacuation of Fort Fillmsore.—At 1 o clock on

EVACUATION OF FORT FIREMORE,-At I o'clock Evacuation of Fort Finlmore.—At I o'clock on the morning of the 27th, his or Lynde evaluated For Fillmore with all his command, previously destroying much valuable property and munitions of war. The soliiers destroyed much of their company property, maskets, clothing, a blacksmith shop, bakery, and one of the Quartermaster's storecome had seen completely burned down. The majority of the buildings were uniquired, and can be immediately occupied by the Confederate forces. The hospital stores, medicine, and turniture were most completely broken up, and nearly all the arms and a large quantity of aminimition were destroyed. A great deal of valuable commits ary stores and other property were unharmed, to the amount of several thou-said dollars.

The Retreat.—The United States troops retreated in the direction of Fort Staunton, and were seen by

the amount of soveral thou, said dollars.

THE RETREAT.—The United States troops retreated in the direction of Fort Staunton, and were seen by our scouts immediately after daying the cight or ten miles cast of Los Cruses, in the mountains. The whole command of Confederate troops were ardered in pursuit, and crowded on in full classe after the fogitives. The road lay over the table lands and mountains to pass in the Organos chain, by way of San Augustine Springs, over a route where there was no water, and the day was excessively warm.

Some six or seven miles on this side of the San Augustine Springs, stragglers of the United States Infantry were overtaken, and the way to the Springs had the appearance of a complete rout. Guns were strong along the road, and cathridge boxes. The six miles to the Springs was a sace esion of charges; men water taken prisoners and disarmed in squads; the artiflery was captured, and the greater portion of the infantry were taken before the main command was reached.

THE SURRESDER.—Major Lynde was encamped near the San Augustine Springs, and had still some the Confederate troops. Advance was made to charge on them by our troops, and they had reached within three hundred yards, with eager spirit for the fray, when a flag of true was raised by the United States column, desiring to know on what conditions our commander woult receive a surrender. The reply was, an unconditional surrender—the safe terms they had endeavored to dictate to the Confederate forces. This was sought to be modified by the United States commander, which request was refused, further than that they would be allowed two hours to remove their women and children to a place of safety. The United States commander finally agreed to an unconditional surrender.

In irief, during this day, eleven companies of U. S. regular troops, mounted and fors, mustering 700 cflicerive men, surrendered to 280 confederates four pieces.

In rich during this day, electing 700 efforegular troops, mounted and for, mustering 700 efforegular troops, neurondeced to 280 confederates four pieces of campon arms, eminuments, 200 cavalry horses, of cannon, arms, equipments, 200 cavalry nules, and wagons, and we head of beef cattle.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT WILL

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

PAGE GIN M. PARSON, Combanding.

PROCESS FAIR, STREETH DIVISION M. S. G., 2

Remembering several acts of kindness of yours, and hoping that you will place conficence in a report of page, I will give you a short account, in honor of the adhir at Wilson's Creek, as far as I saw it in person.

Gen. Lyon attacked us before breakfast. I was awoke by Totten's buttery opening within 1,200 yards of my teat. We were surprises completely. Sign about taked us in our rear, opposite Lyon's point of attack. The battle-ground presents large hills with deep ravines, thickiy covered with small trees and underbrash. We had a "bushwhack" fight-regiment against regiment, advancing and retreating, for about three hours. Steel's battery was taken fin our rear, by the g.lhint Louisiana Regiment at the point of the bayonet.

Lyon formed for his main attack—regulars, Kansis